VERY NEAR THE DIAMOND.

A NEW PRODUCT TURNED OUT OF THE ELECTRIC FURNACE.

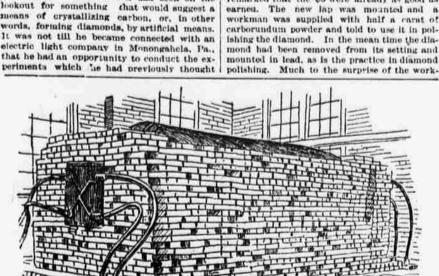
Carborundum Discovered by a Man Who Was Trying to Make Diamonds—Its Uses —A New Precious Stone in Prospect.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 19,-The current supplied from the great power house here has been turned on one of the new furnaces of the Carborundum Company. The current comes into the factory at a pressure of 2,200 volts, and goes into the largest transformer in the world, which supplies to the furnace the enormous current of 7,000 amperes at a pressure of 185 volts. When this current was first turned on, to all appearance nothing happened in the furnace room. After some time a curious smell, caused by the escaping gases, was perceived. A lighted match was then applied to the furnace, and the gas ignited with an explo-sion. After the current had been on for a couple of hours the furnace presented a beautiful sight. Lambent flames played all around the walls, and along the top of the furnace waves of blue flames travelled to and fro. Slight explosions took place every now and then, which suggested the idea that the furnace was a miniature fort from which continual voileys were being fired.

Carborundum was discovered in 1891 by Edward G. Acheson, who is now President of the Carborundum Company. For several years prior to 1870 Mr. Achesen and been on the lookout for something that would suggest a means of crystallizing carbon, or, in other words, forming diamonds, by artificial means. It was not till he became connected with an electric light company in Monongahela, Pa., that he had an opportunity to conduct the ex-

in their hardness, for the harder they are the more time and labor they save in grinding away a given amount of material. Now the saving of labor and time by the use of emery in this way pays many times over for its original cost. If, then, a material much harder than emery could be obtained, it would be much more valuable, and carborundum is this material. The great hardness of carborundum is well illustrated by the story of one of Mr. Acheson's early experiments.

"I made the first test in diamond cutting with carborundum myself," said Mr. Acheson. "I mounted a disk of iron in a fast-running lathe and charged the sarface with fine carborundum crystals. I then pressed a diamond ring against the revolving disk, and in four or five minutes the facet which had been pressed against the disk was found to be devoid of lustre, of a milky color, and scored with lines. The second test was made in a diamond-polishing establishment in New York. My experimont was satisfactory in its way; but my diamond did not look nice, and I wanted it to be repolished. I therefore asked the proprietor of the diamond-polishing works to polish the diamond, using carborundum powder instead of diamond dust. He consented to do this under certain conditions. A new lap was to be used, free from all diamond powder; my material would be tried first, and if successful I would have to vay nothing, while if unsuccessful, diamond powder was to be substituted for the carborundum and I would have to pay \$5 for the work. I agreed to this, and the proprietor remarked that the \$5 were already as good as earned. The new lap was mounted and a workman was supplied with half a carat of carborundum powder and told to use it in polishing the diamond. In the mean time the diamond had been removed from its setting and mounted in lead, as is the practice in diamond



out. In his first experiment he used an iron owl lined with carbon, and filled with a mixture of carbon and clay. Into the centre of this mixture a carbon rod was introduced, and to it one of the wires supplying the electric current was attached, while the other wire was connected with the iron bowl. When the current was turned on the mixture was fused, and a violent chemical reaction appeared to take place. When the mass had cooled down it was opened and xay ained, with the result that a few very small tr stals of a bright tlue color were found.

In the experiments that followed the iron bowl was abandoned, and a furnace built of refractory bricks was substituted. Its interior dimensions were 10 inches long, 4 inches wide and 4 inches high. Into either end of this little furnace carbon rods were introduced. and an alternating current of from 100 to 200 amperes was supplied to them. Though Mr. Acheson had hoped to obtain crystalline carhon by this process, it soon became evident to him that the crystals were not carbon only. They were blue in color, and of such hardness that they could abrade a diamond, which, up to this time, could only be abraded by its own dust. Owing to the color of the crystals and their general form, it was believed that they were some compound of carbon and aluminum, and thus it was that the new material was called carborundum, by combining the words carbon and corundum. Later it was found by chem'al analysis that carborundum is a compow.d of carbon and silicon, so that it really is *arbide of silicon.

The materials used to the manufacture of carborundum as now carried out are sand, salt, coke, and sawdust. The sand comes from Ohio, the salt from the salt works of New York State, the coke from the bituminous coa fields of Pennsylvania, and the sawdust from the mills of Tonawanda. When the visitor goes to the furnace building his first feeling is of surprise. The furnaces are of brick, built up into four walls, forming a kind of rough orick box, no mortar or cement of any kind being employed. Provision is made for five of these curious furnaces, each of which measures about fifteen feet long, seven feet wide, and six feet high. In the centre of each end wall of the furnace is a large bronze plate, to which are connected four large copper cables. These serve to convey the current, which is supplied from the transformer room to the rurna building by massive copper bars laid beneath the floor. Connected with the inner surface of each of the large plates are sixty carbon rods, each of which is about two fee ong and three inches in diameter. The rods project through the walls of the furnace and form the terminals. When the furnace has been built up in this way the mixture is introduced into it, about ten tons constituting a charge. Through the centre of the mixture a core formed of small grains of coke is built. and serves to make a continuous electrical connection between the two terminals. When the current is turned on it traverses this core and presently raises it to an enormous temperature, at which the chemical change that roduces carborundum takes place. The current is kept on for about twenty-four hours. and then the furnace is allowed to cool down. When the furnace is opened it presents a very beautiful appearance. Round the core is a ring of beautiful crystals varying in color from yeldum. It is also observed that the coke core has changed in appearance, for it now has a somewhat metallic lustre, and if a piece be pressed between the fingers it is found to be quite soft and makes a mark like black lead. At the enormous temperature of the electric furnace coke and a very pure form of carbon remains. The crystals are removed from the furnace and carried to a mill, where they are crushed to a line powder. They are then treated with sulphuric acid, washed, sifted, and stored away.

On last Tuesday an experimental furnace of a new form was fired and kept running until Thursday, when it was cooled and opened. The yield was estimated at something over 1,000 pounds of crystals, that were simply remarkable for their size and beauty. Some groups showed magnificent black crystals three-quarters of an inch long; the largest ever produced at Mo-nongahela were never known to exceed one-

It appears further that by lengthening the new style of furnace somewhat crystals of betcolor than any yet produced will be obtained, while the expense of the process is ma-

terially reduced.

To-day the workmen are erecting a fornace according to the new plans, the distance be-tween the carbons being 12 feet 0 inches, and the output will be waited for with great interest.

About two tons of carborundum are obtained from the furnaces hitherto used after run of twenty-four hours, thus involving an expenditure of energy of 24,000 horse-power hours, which would indicate that the material obtained must be of great value. Until the invention of carrundum men have employed certain very hard minerals, such as emery and corundum. The utilization of these minerals has proved of the greatest value in various Hundreds of workmen are employed throughout the world in obthese minerals. Their value lies

CARBORUNDUM FURNACE. man, the proprietor, and in some measure to myself, an application of the diamond to the lap for a period of twenty minutes removed all lines from the facet and restored it to its former beauty. Since these tests I have at odd times spent several hours in watching the polishing of diamonds with carborundum powder, and some workmen have told me that the work is performed in shorter time than when using

> On account of the remarkable hardness of carborundum it is a far more valuable material than either emery or corundum in that it does work quicker, thus saving time and labor, and in this way more than repaying its initial expense. Up to the present the carborundum company has been unable to manufacture carborundum in sufficient quantity to meet the demand for large wheels. It has made a fair number of these, and the buyers seem to be highly satisfied with them. Their statements as to the superiority of carborundum over emery appear to vary a good deal. some saving that it is three or four times as saisfactory, while others claim that it is at least ten times as good. Taking it at the very lowest estimation it saves a good deal of money over emery. It has been used with great success in glass cutting, doing the work well and with great rapidity.

> An interesting test of the grinding qualities of carborundum was made by one of the greatest fron firms in America. A large roll of fron was nearly half an inch out of true, and under ordinary circumstances it would have been recast, as the labor of grinding it down by means med I was



FIRST CARBORUNDUM CRYSTALS OUTAINED AT

thought that it offered an excellent opportu nity to put carborundum to a really severe test, so the mineral was used to turn up the roll. The result was highly satisfactory, for it was found that the work was done in just onetwelfth of the time that would have been required had emery been used.

Carborundum is sold in various forms, such as wheels, hones, slips, files, rub stones, knife sharpeners, scythe stones, and cloth. The manufacture of these articles from the carborundum powder is still carried on at Monongahela City, whither the powder is sent from here. There the powder is mixed with a binding material, moulded, placed in hydraulic presses, and afterward vitrified in kilns. Among dentists the great value of carborundum has been recognized, and the yearly sales of dental instruments is very large. It makes a wonderful knife sharpener, too.

Probably many people have read with interest various articles that have appeared in scientific papers about Prof. Henri Moissan and his discovery of artificial diamonds and carbide all impurities have been driven off from the , of silicon, and yet few know that this carbide of silicon is now produced here at the ate of about two tons a day and sold under the name of carborundum. It is also an interesting fact that Mr. Acheson procured his patent on its manufacture in France before M. Moissan had even commenced his experiments.

Six thousand tons of emery are used in America every year, and no doubt as carborundum becomes more generally known it will be largely substituted for that material. Large quantities of carborundum have been purchased by European firms. A company has bought Mr. Acheson's patent rights in Austria, and has established a factory at Prugue. An English company is at present being organized to start a earborundum factory in Great Britain. It may be that in the luture other uses may be found for carborundum, one of which has been indicated by Mr. William M. Blake in an article in the Engineering and Mining Journal, where he

If by any modification of the process, possibly slower action and an equable high temperature long main-tained, large crystals of this compound could be formed, we should have a brilliant gem added to our list of precious ornamental stones. Its fine color, spicudid adamantine lustre, and its hardness all fit it to occupy a high place in the series of jewels.

OTTAWA, Oct. 10. The attention of the Government of Newfoundiand has been called to the pillaging of wrecked vessels by pirates, and a determined effort will be made to stop such outrages.
St. JOHN's, N. F., Oct. 19. Warrants were issued to day for the arrest of dealers in aming-gled goods. The names of fifty prominent business men were placest before the Hoard of Revenue charged with such offences. More solzures were made to-cay.

ANARCHY IN STAMBOUL

RMENIANS INFLAMED BY THE BASSOUN MASSACRES.

Their Attempted Appeal to the Grand Vizier Frustrated by the Authorities Innocent and Gullty Allke Thrown Into Prison or Shot Down or Clubbed to Beath-The Terrors of the Early Bays of October,

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2 .- The horrors of the Sassoun massacres are being repeated here in Constantinople in these first days of October. under the eyes of those Ambassadors who are attempting to introduce reforms into remote districts. It seems almost incredible that Stamboul, on which are focused the eyes of Europe, can be given over to anarchy in the rear 1895, and that tortures of the middle ages can be inflicted with impunity in this city at this time. Vet such is the case. For two days practical anarchy has reigned in Stamboul, with this distinction, that it is anarchy permitted and encouraged by the authorities and directed against the Armenian population. Not for twenty years has such terror reigned in the city as exists here to-night. There is no longer the slightest security for the life and property of any Armenian.

The story of the last two days is briefly as follows: On Monday, Sept. 30, a body of Armenians, numbering probably over two thousand, assembled at the Armenian Patriarchate in Kum-Kapu, a quarter of Stamboul. The meeting was under the direction of the Huntchagists, the revolutionary society. In spite of the Patriarch's advice to be moderate the meeting was of a very inflammatory character. Men and women were there from the Sassoun region and told their stories of wrong and outrage until the crowd was maddened by the recital. Finally it was determined to divide the company into three bodies and to then go to the Porte, the offive of the Grand Vizier, and present to him, by committee, a petition of grievances. A body of 200 started in orderly line toward the Porte, but had not proceeded far when they were stopped by the police. The people insisted upon their right to petition the Porte; the police were firm; an alternation took place, and, as is usual in the East, epithets were exchanged, and in the confusion a shot was fired. In an instant there was war. The Armenians,

mearly all of whom were armed, fired on the police, and the police (zaptiehs), mounted and on foot, charged the crowd. Just how many were injured it is difficult to say; a conservative estimate would place the wounded at forty. The crowd was however, unable to stand the charge and fied. This first fracas occurred between noon and I o'clock. Later in the afternoon two encounters took place at the gates of the sublime Porte, in one of which a Turkish bing-bashi (Major) was killed, and also a Colonel.

The news of the fighting almost caused a panic. Shutters were clapped up over shop windows, and shopkeepers made for their homes. Stamboul had the air of a city of the dean. Business was stopped, the streets were quickly deserted, and a preternatural hush reigned over the city. For some hours the only men abroad in Stamboul were the police, and they were everywhere. A ribenians were arrested right and left, regardless of character or occupation, and were marched by gangs to the prisons. The bridge was blockaded and no one could pass without being first searched. A penkulfe, a candle even, was enough to consign an Armenian to prison, while the passession of torn clothes or a bruised face was conclusive evidence of guilt. Probably a thousand Armenians were seized and imprisoned before midnight.

The next day the carnival of arrest continued. crowd was, however, unable to stand the charge

midnight.

The next day the carnival of arrest continued. Armenians, gulity and innocent alike, were hunted down in cellar and garret and crammed into the overflowing prisons. To make a had matter worse, the Softas, Mohammedan theological students, the most fanatical and insensate class in Constantinople, began to collect in gangs and attack the "Giaours," When an Armenian was arrested these Softas, breaking through the police ranks, would assassinate the prisoner on the spot. Several men were murdered in this way. Moreover, what renders the anguish of friends more acute is the impossibility of obtaining any news from those who have been selzed. Some one of the innumerable prisons swallows them up and they are seen no more for a time. What happens in those prisons is too terrible to relate. Some men have escaped, and their tales are sickening. On Monday the police received orders to kill on the slightest excuse, and through the afternoon and evening the fulfilled their orders with a will, and when finally the order was modified, the work was kept up by the Softas. At Kassin-Pasha, on the Golden Horn, more than thirty Armenians were killed while sleeping in a khan. Repeated authentic stories of murder in the streets come to hand; it is death for a Christian to be seen in the streets of Stamboul after dark.

The builders of the little Protestaut church. The next day the carnival of arrest continued.

Christian to be seen in the streets of the after dark.

The builders of the little Profestant church, whose enterprise has been so nearly successful, have been selzed and dragged to prison, nor is any word as to their whereabouts vouchsafed. One man tells the following story of his experience in the prison: While under guard he was kept in a small room alone. He had not been long in the room, however, before an Armenian, likewise a prisoner, came in and beaged that he might stay there. Conversation followed, and the Armenian told Conversation followed, and the allowed the siles office. came in and begged that he might stay there, conversation followed, and the Armenian told his story. He was brought into the project office when agreeded, and into the presence of a substitute. By the door stood two zapitehs armed with clubs. After a merely formal examination the officer left the room, saying: "Well, finish it." No sconer had he quit the room than the zapitehs raised their clubs and struck the prisoner over the head. With marvellous quickness of wit the Armenian dropped as if killed, at the same time spreading the blood from the wounds indicted over his face. The zapitehs remarked: "That was done quickly," and then picking the man up, threw him, a corpse as they supposed into the next room. He isy there half stunned, but still with conaciousness enough to realize that three dead bodies were thrown into the same room. He strove to rise, and found, as he spread out his hands, that he lay on top of a pile of dead who had been cast there before him. By a subterfuge, this man succeeded in getting into a group of prisoners, and so was conveyed to the room, where he met the narrator of the story. Unfortunately, the recital is not unlate. In every prison in Stamboul men are being clubbed to death.

Thus far, however, foreign residents have not

of prisoners, and so was conveyed to the room, where he met the narrator of the story. Unfortunately, the recital is not unique. In every prison in Stamboul men are being clubbed to death.

It are not all the present the greek population, save in exceptional cases, has not been attacked. Unless the excitement increases many fold there is not much danger for Western Europeans. Turkish officers, and even Softsa, stop to think several times before they attack a subject of one of those Western nations whose power is vaguely felt and dreaded.

Constrationer. Oct. 5.—After a week of terror, in which fanaticism and murder have stalked through the streets, peace reigns in Constantinopie. The thirty-four dead bodies carried away secretly in scavenger carts from Kassim-Pasha made no outcry; the two score men who were murdered at night in the khan at Tehokour Cheshmé make no tamuli; the corpses that the Bosporus has borne down to the Marmora disturb nobody; none of the 130 men whose names are on the list of the murdered at the Patriarchate are dangerous any longer. Certainly peace reigns in Constantinopie. But it romains to be seen whether the peace whose restoration has been attended by the death of nearly 200 men is to be bermanent.

The city has been a seculting colcano for six days, from which multi-mile to be dat night with the feeling that before morning he might be called upon to defend his life and his family from a mob. Nothing like the present terror has been felt since the massacres that attended the Greek revolution. At present the city is practically under martial law, No person is allowed in the streets after 7:30 P. M. Heavy patrols move through sill the streets constantly with riffes on their shoulders, and they challenge every passer after 2 o'clock is like a city of the dead.

Tuesday, Oct. I. was a day of terror. No man knew what twenty four hours would bring forth. The Softas were murdering unchecked in the Sultan performed the ward has leave to open at all. Constantion be after 6 colock is like a city

Carpet-spreader of the Palace presented to the theological students of the city, at the mosque of Suitan Bayezid, elseven sheep for sacrifice and other things from the imperial bounty. Thanks are due to him who is the Upbuilder of the World."

In other words, the Sultan rewarded the Softas for their bloody work of Monday and Tuesday by feasting them from his own supplies. On Wednesday he disarmed the Softas and threatened them with imprisonment; on Thursday he disabarged his Grand Vizier; on Friday he feasted the murderers. The city is quiet and asfe at present. The Armenians are dispersed and terrified into silence; the Softas have been disarmed and fed, and will remain quiet until some new incident arouses their fannticism. The result most dreaded is the possible effect in the interior, where the news of a successfui rising and massacre in the city will kindle again the fires of hatred. Already disquieting rumors from the interior have reached the city.

A MAN HUNT AT BELLEVUE.

Discharged from the Alcoholic Word, Walker Plays Some Pretty Pranks.

John Walker, a laboring man, 32 years old, was brought to Bellevue Hospital from his home at 428 Second avenue on Friday suffering from alcoholism. He was placed in the alcoholic ward, and as he seemed to be entirely sober yesterday afternoon, he was discharged. He was quiet enough while he was in the office, but the moment be got outside he began to act like a crazy man. He jumped in the air and cracked his beels together, after which he danced a few steps of the Highland fling, and he declared loudly that he was a "lalacooler." Several of the attendants, who were about the grounds, saw Walker's antics, and when they

Several of the attendants, who were about the grounds, saw Walker's anties, and when they made for him he uttered a loud whoop, and ran at the top of his speed toward the river.

"I have nine dis-sases" be yelled, throwing off his coat as he ran, "and all the doctors in Bellevue can't cure me!"

The day was fine and there were many patients sitting about the grounds enjoying the sunshine and the mild air. As Walker sped along, closely pursued by four attendants, he created consternation among the convalescents.

"Stop him or he will jump into the river!" shouted the pursuers, but the patients were too busy getting out of the way of Walker to nay any heed to the cries. When the insane man reached the railing on the wall which fronts upon the East River, he leaped lightly over it and plunged headlong into the water. When he arose to the surface he began to swim rapidly toward the Long Island shore. The attendants shouted to the men aboard of a small steam yacht anchored hear by, and two of the sallors responded by jumping into the yawl and rowing rapidly toward the crazy man. When they overtook him Walker was nearly exhausted, but he made a feeble attempt to give lattle to the rescuers. One of the sallors grabbed him by the hair and held his head above the water. The other got held of his arm, and they soon yanked him into the boat. He was carried back to the hospital and after the water was pumped out of him he was placed in the insane pavilion. He will be examined to-day as to his sanity.

THE RED CROSS INSTITUTE.

It Will Take Steps to Establish Permanent and Botlding Funds.

A special meeting of the Red Cross Institute and Hospital was held at the institute, 233 West 100th street, vesterday for the purpose of devising ways and means for the increase of the scope of the institution, for the establishment of a permanent fund, and to lay the foundation of a building fund. This institute is under the patronage of the National Red Cross, which has its headquarters at Washington, and of which Miss Clara Barton is President and Waiter P. Philips of New York is Secretary. The Order of the Red Cross has an organization in every civilized nation on earth, and its object is to administer to the sick and to train nurses, who shall hold themselves in readiness to serve whenever famine, pestilence, or war shall render

whetever famine, pestitience, or war shall render those services accessary.

Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, President of the institute, addressed the meeting yesterday. She stated that during the past year the income of the institute had been \$0,000, and that the expenses had not exceeded that amount. It had treated more than 400 outdoor and indoor patients during the year, and only two had diedan unprecedented record. Mrs. Raymond suggested that the members of the institute take it upon themselves to work to increase the membership, and to establish both a permanent and a building fund. The institute had been self-supporting thus far, and it should be in the future without an appeal to the public for aid. It was resolved to follow out these suggestions, and it was decided to tender a reception to Miss Clara Harton and the other officers of the American National Red Cross on the occasion of Miss Barton's visit to this city in the latter part of November.

UNION PACIFIC REORGANIZATION. Report of Government Directors to the Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.- The Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company have submitted their annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. The directors are E. Ellery Anderson, Fitzhugh Lee, J. N. H. Pattrick, William J. Combs, and F. W. Doane. The report, after reviewing the whole question of the interest of the Government in the Union Pacific Railroad, says that if Congress should fix the minimum price which it is willing to re-

Pacific Railroad, says that if Congress should fix the minimum price which it is willing to receive in satisfaction of its claims at a sum which should meet the approval of an intending purchaser, the entire transaction could, manifestly, be so arranged between the contracting parties as to avoid the necessity for any expenditure of moneys from the Treasury of the United States for the purpose of taking up the prior liens, and that part of the arrangement would remain entirely in the hands of a purchasing committee, whose sole relations to the United States, in that event, would be in the cash payment of the amount so agreed to be received.

In conclusion the report calls the attention of the department to the propriety of obtaining from the bond-added companies full statements showing all lands now remaining in the ownership of the several companies. ship of the several companies.

LENDING MONEY TO ILLINOIS. The Illinois Central Prepays Its Taxes to

Relieve the State Plunnees. CHICAGO, Oct. 19.-The Illinois Central has lone the handsome thing by the State of Illinois. The company pays the State six per cent, of its gross earnings in lieu of taxes. The next payment does not fall due until Dec. 1. next payment does not fall due until Dec. 1, 1895. The State Treasurer informed the company a short time ago that the State's finances were in a crippled condition and it would afford great relief to him if the money due Dec. 1 could be paid now. The matter was laid before the stockholders, and it was decided to help the State out of its dilemma. So the company forwarded yesterday to the State Treasurer a check amounting to \$250,000, the full amount due Dec. 1.

NOTES OF MUSIC EVENTS.

On Tuesday evening the New York Ladies' Trio will give an introduction concert in Steinway Hall. The members of the trio are Miss Carrie Hirschman, plaulate: Miss Dora Valesca Becker, violiniste, and ime, Flavie Van Den Hende, 'ceiliste. At this concer

Carneglo Hall during this acason, on Dec. 12 and March 19. Mr. Frank Damrosch continues as musical director, and the society has made plans for a notable season's work.

The Musical Art Society is to give two concerts it

season's work.

The Manuscript Society is to give four public concerts during this season. They will be in thickering Hall, on Thursday evenings, Oct. 24. Dec. 5, Feb. 13. and April 16. The society will also give six private concerts in Mendelssohn tilee Club Hall, at each of which a reception will be given to some noted artist or composer. At the first convert next Thursday evening, new works by Max Millert, E. C. Pareips, Maryaret R. Lang, S. G. Pratt, Heien Hoos, and Henry K. Hadley will be performed. The society is to formally open its new club rooms, 17 East Twenty-second street, on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 1 and 2.

account street, on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 1 and 2.

At the third concert of the Sunday series in Carnege Hall this evening the solution are to be Mass Littian Blauvelt, soprano: Mrs. Van Der Veer Green, curraito, and Mr. Emillo de Gogorza bartione. Mr. Walter Damrosch will conduct. Miss Blauvett is to sing the und scone from "Hamlet," and with Mrs. Green the duet, "Qui est home," from Bossini's htalast Matter." Mrs. Green will also sing two excepts from "Sanson and Delliah." Mr. Geograa is to sing the prologue of "I Pagilace". Here title Lohse, one of the conductors of the Damrosch operacmpany, will concluct his own "Suite Sto. 1." Among the Grotestral numbers are the "Meistersinger." Vorspiel, and Tachalkowsay's "Polouaise from Suite St.

Suite d."

Master Julius Schendel, a ten year-old pindst prodisty," who was born in Danbury, Conn., is to be beard in a concert at Sieinway Hall on the evening of Oct. 28, at which it a expected he will perform great things that will give promise of others still greater. Nine. Van Deu Hende Mr. Ernst Rauor, and Miss Julio Levey are also to be heard in the concert.

Mms. Bloomfield-Zeisler, the plantate, is to make her reappearance here next Wednesday evening at Carnegia Hall in a concert under the direction of Walter Damresch and with the assistance of a large orchestra, the is to play fichumann a "Concerto, op. 76, 5, a minor," Rubenstein's "Concerto, op. 70, D minor," and an excerpt from Littelf. The orchestra will be heard in two string numbers and the "Egmont" overture.

mont" overture.

The sale of sents to old subscribers of the Symphony Spaiety closed last night, and to morrow the sale to new subscribers will begin. The first concert will be on fasturday. Now if when Miles De Vere-Saple and M. Maraick, the Franch richinst, are to be the solicists. The programme is as follows: symphony No. 2, in C. miling. Tachalkowaky: air. "Athene." Saint-Seens. Miles De Vere: aulte de ballet. "Acante et Cephisse." Rameatt concerto vigins. Lalo, M. Marsick; foast of Victory, "Guntram," R. Bienuss.

WON'T PREACH HELL FIRE.

PASTOR KERSHAW DRIVEN TO RE-SIGN BY TRUSTEE OULTON.

he Latter Would Rise in His Pew and Combat the Preacher's Utterauses Mr. Kershaw Ras the Congregation with Him with the Exception of Two Pamilies.

To-day the Rev. W. H. Kershaw will repeat the announcement of his purpose to withdray from the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Rockaway Beach. This is necessary secause of the efforts that have been made to induce him to reconsider his decision to leave the Beach. These efforts have been very strong. as is shown by the fact that the members of the church who do not join in them are confined to two families, those of Chairman Jamieson of the Board of Trustees and Capt. Oulton, also a member of the Board. They are opposed to the Rev. Mr. Kershaw on questions of doctrine relating to future punishment.

Ministers have long been regarded as safe from contradiction in the pulpit, but when Capt, Outton's ears were assailed with what he considered false doctrine on the subject of heil he was impelled by conscience or the spirit of controversy to denounce it then and there. As a consequence he was reasoned with. His sense of duty would not permit him to let anything that smacked of error pass unchallenged even after that, and he seemed to think that he was entitled to credit for self-control when he expressed his dissent by rising and interrupting the sermon with the declaration: " Our brother is mistaken. There is a hell. The Bible tells us there is, and he will have to answer for preaching what is not true."

This is certainly very mild from some stand points, but it seemed out of harmony with the devotional spirit that some people take to church with them. So they began to stay away. Some did not go to church at all, and some sought refuge in the Catholic church, the only other one on the Beach. Mr. Kershaw finally felt compelled to resign from the pulpit. This provoked a stir. He was a favorite with all of the people except the Jamiesons and Outtons, and some bold spirits had visions of making the church independent of these two families.

Mr. Kershaw was urged to stay, and when he said that this seemed impossible he was asked to make a public statement of his reasons for leaving and to give the society an opportunity of acting upon the questions involved. The statement was made at a Wednesday night meeting, as follows:

" As you have asked me to furnish reasons fo retiring from the pastorate, and, as you are reluctant to take action on my resignation till such are forthcoming, I now respectfully accede to your request. It is not to encourage controversy on doctrinal views, nor to unduly expose those who have caused or have been accessory to it, but to state in plain English the exact circumstances so that any one may easily and readily under stand the reasons. At the same time I must express my regret that some among us are so stereotyped in man-made creeds that on the stereotyped in man-made creeds that on the presentation of a new truth or fresh adjustment of old truths they appear to regard such as intelerable innovations and meriting severe stricture. In this land of civil and religious liberty freedom of thought and expression apparently can only be allowed when in harmony with the worm-out philosophy and dogmas of medieval times. But permit me to say that the spirit of the Pligrim Fathers is not yet dead, and if the Church will stone her prophets whose visions of God, of duty, and of humanity are in touch with the highest and purest reason, she will not prosper, but will bring upon herself the contempt of an agnosticism—whose apparent negations indicate an outspoken faith in God—which quits to stame the exclusiveness she has so often defended.

"My reasons for leaving the pastorate are:

"My reasons for leaving the pastorate are: " 1. Intolerant prejudice and misrepresentation by one of the trustees, firether outton, because I do not believe and teach the doctrine of conscious, everlast-

ing torment. "2. Unjustifiable and offensive public accusations. at a time when reply was inadvisable and would have created unseemly controversy. "B. Personal insuit during the summer season, after a Sunday morning service, because I refused to hold

a Sunday B. Or hing service at Seaside in conjunction with himself and another.

"4. Fiagrant violation of a most sacred promise made before a public assembly in this church, that such conduct toward me should discontinue, this as the result of a private appeal made by myself before the Board of Trustees. 5. Because I believe Brother Oulton's attitude re-

ceives, unless I am very much mistaken, the facit ap-proval and sanction of the Chairman of the Board of "6. And because the afprestated conduct has partially deprived me of that freedom of thought and expression, the birthright of every man, and especially of

every earnest teacher.

"G. And because the afgrestated conduct has partially deprived me of that freedom of thought and expression, the birthright of every man, and especially of every carnest teacher.

"Having done my utmost to prevent what has now been forced upon me, I sincerely hope you will accept my resignation, and sillow me to require in peace and charity, and with that good will which I have striven nard to win."

When about to resume his seat Mr. Kershaw added as a sort of a postscript: "I beg also to state that the money question has nothing whatever of the bear of the congregation was a study during the delivery of this statement. Mr. Kershaw's friends saw unmistakable signs that Brother Oulton was about to unlimber his controversal battery. Charman damieson was literally and figuratively lying low. His head could be rely be seen about to unlimber his controversal battery. Charman damieson was literally and figuratively lying low. His head could be rely be seen about to the highest of the pastor. The latter was accused of algums the souts of the pastor. The latter was accused of algums the souts of the space. And his remarks were a repetition of his previous criticisms of the pastor. The latter was accused of algums the souts of the space. Mr. Kershaw listened in silence. Some of his subproval of what was being said. A bout a score of them took this course separately and individually, and thus created quite a diversion. The ezi and the crash of the door were supplemented by Capt. Oulton's comments on each withfrawa! "he would say to the brother or sister; "you can go out now, but you will have to stand in the hereafter for judgment to be passed on you seconding to what is written in the libbe." "He would say to the brother or sister; "you can go out now but you will have to stand in the kereafter for judgment to be passed on you seconding to what is written in the libbe.

"When hand, the crash of the latter has a latter Mr. Kershaw's disclaimer of being affected by the money question means that the initiater's salary is not paid regularly, even, it is said, when the funds are on hand. Mr. Kershaw's case in regard to salary is many degrees more comfortable than that of his predecessor, Mr Plack, and that is the reason that he puts hituself on record as having no complaint to make. Mr. Plack labored more than a year without any salary, and maintained his family by his carnings as a proof reader in this city. His reward for such self-sacrifice was the ungentle criticism that he was grossly material and worldly-minded to engage in secular pursuits for the avowed purpose of making money.

JAPAN'S MINISTER TO COREA. A Japanese Was Implicated in the Murder of the Queen.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 19 .- It is announced here that on Oct. 14, Viscount Muira, the Japanese Minister to Cores, and the other members of the Japanese Legation, together with a number of military officers at Seoul, were recalled. The military officers at Seoul, were recalled. The report that Japanese Soshi were implicated in the murder of the Queen of Cursa is confirmed. Washington, Oct. 10.—The Japanese Legation has no information concerning the withdrawsi of their Minister from Seoul, as reported in the Yokohama despatches to-day. They said that if the report was true they would be undoubtedly notified to-day or to-morrow.

B. Allman & Co.

TO-MORROW

Decided Values

BLACK SILKS.

2,000 yards Black Satin Duchesse, 1.500 vards **Black Satin** Duchesse,

1,600 yards Peau de Soie. 1.25 yd. FINE BLACK

27 inches wide,

18.h St., 19.h St., and Sixth Ave.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. ... 615 | Sun sets.... 511 | Moon sets... 621 HIGH WATER-TRIS DAY. landy Hook. 854 , Gov.Island. 918 | Hell Gate. 11 07

Arrived-SATURDAY, Oct. 19. 8a New York, Grant, Southampton.
Ss Pownatan, Harnden, Palermo.
Ss Santiago, Leighton, Cienfuegos.
Ss Le panto, Wise, Antwerp.
Sa Prins Willem I., Numan, Pernambuco,
Ss City of Fitchburg, Webser, Fall River.
Snip Tille E. Starbuck, Curtis, Honoluiu.
101g Carib, Montgomery, Truxillo. For later arrivals see Pirst Paga

ARRIVED OUT. Sa Normannia, from New York, at Hamburg. Sa Pocahontas, from New York, at Venice, is Menemba, from New York, at Botterdam, is Sorrento, from New York, at Hotzerdam, by New York, at Hio Janeiro.

Ss Galileo, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard. Ligard.
he La Touraine, from New York for Havre, passed
the Lizard.
his Kensington, from New York for Antwerp, passed
the Lizard.

SAILED FROM PORRIGH PORTS Sa St. Paul, from Southampton for New York.
Sa La Bourgogne, from Havre for New York.
Sa Obdam, from Retterdam for New York.
Sa Obdam, from Retterdam for New York.
Sa City of Lincoln, from Shields for New York.
Sa Russian Pribes, from Shields for New York.
Sa Lord Warwick, from Palermo for New York.
Sa Peninsular, from Lisbon for New York.

SAILED PROM DOMESTIC PORTS Sa El Monte, from New Orleans for New York. Sa Kansas (115, 170m Savannah for New York, Se Herman Winter, from Boston for New York, Sa Alsenborn, from Baltimore for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPA Ciudad Condal, Havana... 8:00 A. M. Allianca, Colon. 10:00 A. M. Newport, Colon 10:00 A. M. Cherokee, Charleston. Due To-day. Port-au-Prince
Havre
Gibrattar
Swanses
Savannah
Gibraitar
New Orleans
Ginaryw rins Willem II.. landaff City.

Due Monday, Oct. 21. tate of California lassiam .udgste Hill. Saratoga Due Tuesday, Oct. 22. ansas City Due Wednesday, Oct. 23. Liverpool... Bordeaux... Havana New Orleans Navassa ersday, Oct. 24. Bremen Amsterdam. St. Lucia. st, Paul Southampton Augusta Victoria Hamburg

SIOLE SINSHEIMER'S TOBACCO. Isanc Abrahams, the Thief, Says He Sold

Isaac Abrahams, 20 years old, of 66 East 131st street, and Michael Koch, 41 years old, who has cigar factory at 25 and 27 First avenue, were erested yesterday and locked up in the Old slip

police station. Abrahams is charged with stealing \$48 worth of tobacco from Meyer Sinsheimer & Sons of of tobacco from Meyer Sinsheimer & Sonsof 168 Water street, by whom he has been employed as a clerk, and Koch with receiving the stolen property.

Mr. Sinsheimer has missed quantities of tobacco from time to time, and about two weeks ago he complained to Acting Captain King of the Old slip station. Detective Robert Mc-Naught having secured the necessary evidence, arrested Abrahams at his home yesterday. Abrahams confessed, and said he had sold the stolen tobacco to Koch.

Hoth men will be arraigned this morning at the Tombs Court.

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5,000 VARIETIES, ALL "UP TO DATE." Satisfaction Guaranteed. PRICES TO SPIT

Bresden, Onyx & Gold.

LAMPS FOR WEDDING AND XMAS PRESENTS. Sitk Shades and Porcelata Globes in Great Varieties. Our Little PARLOR HEATER

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Odoriess. Porjable, and Hand-Burns without channey at ic. perhour. Will comfortably heat a room 15x15.
THE HOCHESTEE LAMP CO., ST BARELPIACE, New York.

OUR AMERICAN HOMES and HOW TO FURNISH THEM,"

Horner's Furniture.

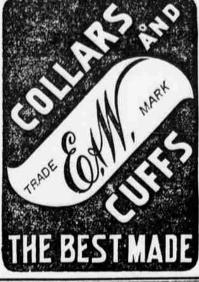
Only the productions of the BEST makers are represented in our vast stock, which occupies eight spacious floors, and comprises all the latest designs in Dining Room, Bedroom, Parlor, Drawing Room, Library and Hall Furniture for both city and country homes, together with exclusive Noveltles from Paris, London and Vienna (our own selection and importation).

Special display of Venetian Carved Furniture, numbering several hundred

Separate Department devoted to English Brass Bedsteads, over 70 patterns, ranging from \$18.50 to \$350.00.

All goods arranged so as to facilitate isspection, with prices in plain figures-the lowest at which equal grades can be sold,

R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers, 61, 63, 65 West 23d Street (Adjoining Eden Musee).



THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Deputies Reject the Pinn to Divide the Diocese of Japan.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 19.-There was a noticeable falling off in the attendance of deputies at the Episcopal Convention to-day, and a roll call developed the fact that fully one-half of the lay delegates were unrepresented. From the Committee on Constitutions Dr. Huntingdon of New York submitted a resolution requiring the consent of a majority of the parishes affected as well as of the diocesan convention for the erec-tion of a new diocese. On a vote by orders the proposal was adopted with only one diocese vot-

tion of a new diocese. On a vote by orders the
proposal was adopted with only one diocese voting in the negative.

Debate was resumed on the resolution
carried over from last evening, providing that in all future editions of the hymnalthe human name of the Saviour be spelled
"Josus" instead of "Jesu," as it is printed in a
large number of hymns, Considerable apposition developed to the resolution, and finally,
with all amendments, it was laid upon the
table. table.

The House of Deputies placed itself squarely on record to-day in opposition to the plan of the Bishops for dividing the territory of Japan and erecting a new missionary bishopric with headquarters at Kloto.

Business Motices.

Hats, -Burke's Fall Styles are unexcelled. Silk

The best regulator of digestive organs and ap-edizer, Dr. Siegeri's Angostura Bitters.

DIED.

BRANGAN, on Oct. 19, at his residence, 404 Broome st. Officer John Braugan of the Tenth procinct.
Notice of funeral later.

ELDEED,—On Oct. 18, 1895, George W. Elderd.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 613 East

134th st., on Saturday evening, Oct. 19, 1895, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

PINNIGAN.-On Saturday, Oct. 19, at her rest dence, 228 Washington av., Brooklyn, Mrs. R. M. Finntgan, widow of Thomas Finnigan, in the 76th

year of her age.

Puneral from St. John's Chapel, Clermont av., Erooklyn, Monday, Oct. 21, at 10 A. M. Intern at Flushing, L. I.

PROWEIN. On Oct. 17, Chas. P. Frowein, aged 74 years, at his late residence, 256 Myrtle av., Brook-HAMANN,-Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 18, 1895, at

1,970 Lexington av., John H. Hamann. Funeral private. HORTON,—On Oct. 19, at 4 P. M., at 218 South 9th av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Thomas H. Horton. Notice of funeral hereafter. KELLEHER.—At her residence, 519 East 161st st., on Saturday, Oct. 19, 1895, Katherine Rose Kelleher, wife of W. G. Kelleher and daughter

of Mrs. William O'Conner. Notice of funeral hereafter. Kindly omit floral KURSHEEDT,-On the 19th inst., after a long lliness, Alexander E. Kursheedt, in the 53d year of

bis age.

D'BONNELL.-On Oct. 19, 1895, at St. Joseph's rectory, Newark, N. J., the Rev. Peter J. O'Donnell, son of the late John and Mary O'Donnell, aged 40 years and 10 months. Solemn requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church, Wal-

lace place, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1895, at 10 A.M. Interment in Hudson County Catholic Cemetery. REYNOLDS, -On Thursday, Oct. 17, Katle Lamb Reynolds, believed wife of Michael F. Reynolds, in the 39th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, 680 Gates av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M.

Interment in Holy Cross Cometery.

WEST, On Friday, Oct. 18, in New York, Samuel Coates West of Elizabeth, N. J., in the 76th

year of his age. services will be held at his late residence, 939 Grove st., Elizabeth, on Monday, at 2 o'clock

THE EENSIGO CEMETERY, located on the Harlem Railroad, forty eight minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 18 East 43d st.

Special Motices.

THE BEST PHYSICIANS have long con-ceded that the various breads, biscuits, crackers, and wafers made daily by the Health Food Company, 61 5th av. from the best gluten, wheat, rye, and oats, are far superior in nutritive value, in batiding up power and remedial merit, to any other known. This reputation has been fairly carned by over 20 years of intelligent scientific work in the interest of better foods for sick and well. This well-merited compilment is cheerfully raid them.

ABOUT YOUR HEADAND HAIR,
Read and investigate, Br. Rivey Electric Comb
(patented). Electricity, nature's greatest heree tonic,
positively curve baldness, nervous headaches dandruff, and restores half prematurely gray to its naturral, youthful solor. Telinors murally A. SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, &c., MIXER 195 West 54th at. BLAIR'S PILLS, GREAT ENGLISH

Meligious Motices.

A TROUTH CHURCH, Madison av. and 38th st., Rev. A Roderick Terry b. D. pastor - Services at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.; the pastor will preach.

Society Fight Ethical Cultures by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Nume Hall, corner 57th at and 7th av. h av. Subject: The Peril of the Political Reform Move-cut in New York. All interested are invited.

Men Publications.

PLAIN FACTS FOR FAIR SINDS:
ALL CHRISTIANS SHOULD READ IT
THE CATHOLO BOOK EXCHANGE
THE CATHOLO BOOK EXCHANGE